

II. CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A method of operating a time division multiple access (TDMA) radio system having multi-slot capabilities and utilising half-duplex transmission/reception where uplink and downlink user data transmissions between a mobile station and a base station are made in TDMA frames, wherein TDMA frames for uplink user data transmissions are separate from TDMA frames for downlink user data transmissions, the method comprising allocating a greater number of time slots in each downlink TDMA frame than in each uplink TDMA frame, to said mobile station.

2. (Original) A method according to claim 1, wherein the TDMA frames alternate between reception and transmission frames.

3. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the TDMA radio system utilises the GPRS protocol.

4. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the TDMA radio system utilises the HSCSD protocol.

5. (Previously Presented) A time division multiple access (TDMA) radio system having multi-slot capabilities and utilising half-duplex transmission/reception where uplink and downlink user data transmissions between a mobile station and a base station are made

in TDMA frames, wherein TDMA frames for uplink user data transmissions are separate from TDMA frames for downlink user data transmissions, the system comprising control means for allocating a greater number of time slots in each downlink TDMA frame than in each uplink TDMA frame, to said mobile station.

6. (Previously Presented) A mobile communication device arranged to operate in a time division multiple access (TDMA) radio system having multi-slot capabilities, the mobile communication device comprising a radio module utilising half-duplex transmission/reception where uplink and downlink user data transmissions between the mobile communication device and a base station are made in TDMA frames, wherein TDMA frames for uplink user data transmissions are separate from TDMA frames for downlink user data transmissions, wherein a greater number of time slots may be allocated in each downlink TDMA frame than in each uplink TDMA frame, to the mobile communication device.

7. (Previously Presented) A mobile communication device according to claim 6, wherein the TDMA frames alternate between reception and transmission frames.

8. (Previously Presented) A mobile communication device according to claim 6, wherein the TDMA radio system utilises the GPRS protocol.

9. (Previously Presented) A mobile communication device according to claim 6, wherein the TDMA radio system utilises the HSCSD protocol.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the uplink TDMA frames and the downlink TDMA frames are not contiguous.